PROBLEMS FOR "SUN" READERS TO SOLVE

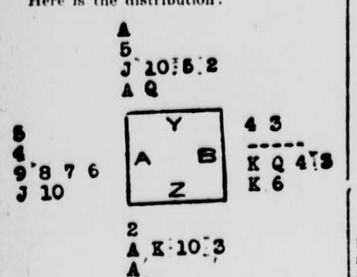
Study in the Tactics of Forcing Discards at the Bridge Table.

DOCTOR'S MOTOR CAR TRIP

Points for the Beginner at Checkers—A Nice Question of Balance.

Bridge problem No. 236 had only one road to the solution and should not have presented any great difficulty such as is to be found in problems that have a number of false but promising paths to follow. In every discard problem it is always in the long suits that the extra tricks are to be looked for or the discards forced, unless the alternative is giving up an ace or something of that kind so as to make a deuce or a tray good for a trick.

Here is the distribution:



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all eight tricks against any defence.

The solution is for Z to lead the ace of diamonds, so as to be out of the way of the manœuvring that is to take place in that suit later. The next step is to put Y in the lead by playing the tray of trumps, which Y wins with the five. B discards one of his small hearts. Y now leads one of his top diamonds, forcing B to cover and Z to trump.

Z now starts to force discards with a trump lead, Y giving up the spade queen, as that tenace will be of no use to him if B is never to get the lead. A and B both get rid of their useless little hearts. If Z leads another trump he cannot get in again to make a spade trick, if it should become good for anything, so he must shift to the heart, putting Y in again and forcing more discards at the same time.

If A discards a diamond Y can lead the ten, so as to shut out the nine and force the king. Z trumping at the same time, and leaving Y the spade ace to get in again with and to make a trick with the remaining diamond, which will be high. If A discards a spade, B will have to protect that suit, and to do so he must unguard the diamonds, so that the lead of a small one from Y will force the king, and Y's ten will be good over A's nine. If B keeps the diamonds, Z can make a trick with the tray of spades by trumping himself in after the ace has dropped the other spades from A and B.

It is seldom that the essential play in a problem comes so early or looks so unnecessary as in this one, but the only opening is the ace of diamonds, because as long as Z holds that card B will have no trouble with his discards, and if Y loses one of his reentries before the ace of diamonds is out of his way B can discard a diamond without any danger.

Those who got the eight tricks with an original trump lead made very bad discards for A and B's side. The trump lead will not win if Y wins the trick and leads a diamond to Z's ace, because when Y gets in with the heart and leads another diamond, forcing B to cover and Z to trump, A can let go a spade. Of course if B discards a spade the problem can be solved, but that is not a sound defence, for B should discard the heart.

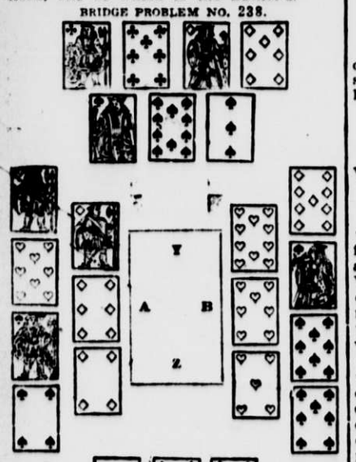
The key to the problem is arranging for the lead of the diamond suit from Y's hand through B's, and the curious part of the position is that the final discard is not forced by a trump lead, because Z must keep all his trumps for ruffing, except the one on which he gives his partner that discard of the spade queen.

If Z leads a second round of trumps to force one more discard Y has to discard before B, whereas when he puts them to a discard with the heart Y has no discard to pick. On the second trump lead A would discard a spade, because Z can never get in again and B lets go a diamond, because Y cannot clear that suit unless Z can ruff it.

Those who tried to get the solution by leading the high trumps from Z's hand at the start instead of the small one, which looks as if it might be the way to force discards, find that after three rounds B is still guarded in spades and that the diamonds cannot be cleared, even if Y is put in with a spade after three rounds of trumps and leads the ace of hearts after A and B have no hearts left. A and B can stand all those discards, and one diamond in B's hand and a spade in A's will stop the solution.

Some of those who were chagrined at their failure to find the author's solution to No. 230 have asked for another chance at a similar position, in which there is a double solution to be found, so here is a chance for them. In the following problem there are two solutions, one of which is the author's.

BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 238.



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want seven tricks against any defence. There are two distinct opening leads that will solve if properly followed up. What are they and what is the play?

The positions of the cards is as follows:

Y has the jack and seven of trumps; [illegible] seven of diamonds, and king ten three of spades.

A has the jack eight of hearts; jack, six four of diamonds and jack four of spades, no trumps.

B has the ten seven five of hearts; [illegible] sou the nine of diamonds, and the queen eight seven of spades, no trumps.

Z has the ace and four of hearts; eight and three of diamonds, and the ace nine six of spades, no trumps.

CHECKER ENDINGS.

Although the position shown in Problem No. 236 was comparatively simple and several saw that it closely resembled No. 235, which immediately preceded it, the win was not accomplished in the same manner.

Here is the distribution: Black men on 10, 11, 16 and 19. White men on 26, 27, 28 and 30. White to play and win. Here are the moves that solve:

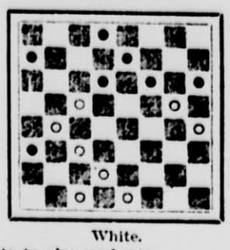
White	Black
27—24	10—15
24—20	15—18
30—25	18—23
28—24	

This is one of the endings that should be most instructive to the beginner, as it shows how things must be managed when a player has not the move and cannot get a winning position by a simple exchange. Although black has the move, white gets him into a position in which he has to give up a man.

Here is another problem with a large number of men on the board, which is interesting from the fact that although white is a man ahead, that man must be given up on the move. The problem is for white to retain his advantage and win the game with equal forces.

PROBLEM NO. 238—CHECKERS.

Black.



White.

White to play and win.

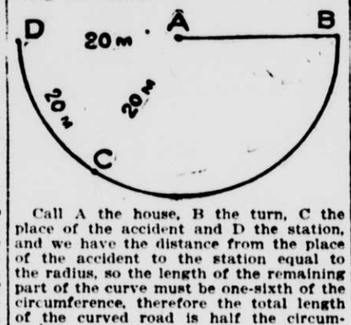
The distribution of the men is as follows: Black men on 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 21. White men on 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 26, 30 and 31. No kings.

THAT AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

This problem in motor touring had several elements that were definite enough to enable any one to arrive at a solution without the aid of the higher mathematics. The doctor left his home at 7 o'clock. The speed of his car was sixteen miles an hour. The distance to the station in an air line was twenty miles, but much further by the only road available for autos.

The first twenty miles of the road was a straight line, then it followed a curve which was the arc of a circle. When two-thirds of this curve had been gone over the doctor was twenty miles from home in a straight line and still twenty miles from the station. Keeping upon the same curve at the same pace, he eventually reached the station. The problem was to determine the exact time of his arrival.

It is clear that the jamming of the steering gear lost no time and did not alter the course of the journey in any way, but it fixed a point in the curve. The turn in the road from straight to curve, the two-thirds of the arc, and the station being all twenty miles from home, these points must have been situated on the circumference of a circle having a radius of twenty miles, the doctor's home being the centre.



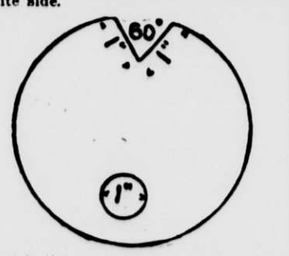
Call A the house, B the turn, C the place of the accident and D the station, and we have the distance from the place of the accident to the station equal to the radius, so the length of the remaining part of the curve must be one-sixth of the circumference, therefore the total length of the curved road is half the circumference, to which must be added the twenty miles of straight road.

This makes the total distance to be travelled twenty (1+3.1416) miles, or 82.832. At sixteen miles an hour the elapsed time will be 5.177; so that the doctor arrived at the station at 10 minutes 37.2 seconds past noon.

SOMETHING FOR MECHANICS.

Most people are probably familiar with the delicately constructed calculating machines in use in many insurance offices, but few appreciate the difficulties that attend their construction and the niceties required in the adjustment of their parts.

One of the parts of the largest of these machines is a flat circular brass disc, six inches in diameter, which revolves on an axis through its central point. A V shaped notch is cut on one side of the disc, the sides measuring one inch each and the angle between them 60 degrees. In order to make the disc balance exactly on its axis it is required to punch a circular hole one inch in diameter through the opposite side.



What is the exact point from the centre of the disc at which the machinist should set his punch mark for the centre of this hole?

BAD MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Why They Are Disappearing From Eastern Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Men of the type of "Gen." May, who was executed a few days ago at the Eddyville Penitentiary, are disappearing from the mountains. Varying influences are responsible for their disappearance. In the first place the mountain cofintry is developing in more ways than one and "the old home ain't what it used to be."

Railroads have come into isolated localities and schools and churches have increased in number and usefulness. Industries follow railroads, and the people of the mountains are getting busy. The children are going to school, and their parents are devoting themselves to gainful occupations. Time does not hang as heavily on the mountaineer's hands as it once did. He has less leisure to devote to the pursuit of his personal enemies.

Immigration also is having its effect. The mountain counties are growing in population and the new blood that is being infused is not of a kind to be stirred boiling point by neighborhood feuds and grudges. Many of the bad men, too, have left the country for the country's good, realizing that the feud business has come into disfavor and that it is more essential to have good reasons for shooting a neighbor than to have an alibi prepared in advance of the event. Last, but not least, the mill of justice is working in the mountains and the law abiding element is beginning to assert itself.

"The electrocution of 'Gen.' May should have a deterrent influence in a country where shooting has been so common in the past that some of the bad men, like May, have looked upon it as a pastime," says the *Courier Journal*.

AMBIGUOUS BIDS AT ROYAL AUCTION

Original Declarations by the Dealer That Confuse His Partner.

COMMON IN BLACK SUITS

Proper Way to Show Strength to Help Out a No Trumper.

After all that has been written and taught on the importance of avoiding ambiguity in the original bids by the dealer, it is remarkable that so many persons persist in making declarations that may mean one of two things, and those two differing widely in their results. With this they mix up a few aggressive declarations upon cards that do not justify anything more than a defensive call.

The mistake is probably more common in the black suits than in the red, and the beginner seems somehow to be possessed with the idea that if he has a fair suit with which to help out a no trumper, one trick may be enough to bid, but if it is either longer or stronger than average he must shout it, and two tricks will convey his meaning to his partner.

Give the average player a suit of six or seven clubs or diamonds, ace-queen or ace-jack high, and he seems to imagine that his partner must have a no trumper in the other suits, and that if he does not drive him to it with a two trick bid, a great opportunity may be lost.

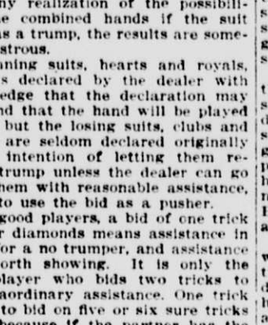
When these big bids are made in a winning suit, which may be allowed to remain the trump, the evil of the over bidding is not so apparent, but when they are made with the express idea of a shift, without any realization of the possibilities of the combined hands if the suit were left as a trump, the results are sometimes disastrous.

The winning suits, hearts and royals, are always declared by the dealer with the knowledge that the declaration may be final and that the hand will be played that way, but the losing suits, clubs and diamonds, are seldom declared originally with any intention of letting them remain the trump unless the dealer can go game in them with reasonable assistance, or wants to use the bid as a pusher.

Among good players, a bid of one trick in clubs or diamonds means assistance in that suit for a no trumper, and assistance that is worth showing. It is only the average player who bids two tricks to show extraordinary assistance. One trick is enough to bid on five or six sure tricks in clubs, because if the partner has the makings of a no trumper he will declare it just as quickly on a dealer's one trick bid as he would on two.

Nothing is more confusing to a good player than a bid that may mean two different things, and there are so many hands in which a losing suit may be long enough to go game with a no trumper on the table, but not strong enough to go game as part of that no trumper, that there should be a sharp distinction between the two hands when they are bid upon the first round. A suit may be good for two by cards, as a trump that is not good for two by cards at no trump.

If players would follow the rule of bidding one trick on assisting suits in the dealer's hands, and then advancing the no trumper if the partner declares it, so as to show that there is something more than ordinary back of the bid, they would then be free to bid two tricks on suits that were good long trump suits, but nothing extraordinary as parts of a no trumper. Here is a deal sent to THE SUN from Elizabeth, which shows this tendency to overbid a suit just because it is long.



Z dealt and bid two clubs, A two hearts and Y two royals. B assisted his partner with three hearts and Z went four clubs to show that he had no spades. A overcalled with four hearts and Y said four royals, which both B and Z passed, and A doubled. The question was what Y should say to this.

The answer would seem to be that Y had a free redouble, as he cannot pull himself out, and if his partner's original bid is intended to show an unusually strong assisting hand for no trumps, Z should hold the ace and king of clubs to six or seven in a suit, so that the only tricks Y is likely to lose are two diamonds and the spade queen.

What Y actually did is not stated, but on the play it would look as if B led his two winning diamonds and then a third round to force Y. The declarer's play would be to lead three rounds of trumps, getting two for one and leaving only one to be caught after B had made his queen.

Now the only way to be sure of defeating the contract is one that no player in B's position would be likely to think of, and that is to lead the club, which would save A's little trump. If B leads a heart Y is in to draw A's trump and lead the queen of clubs. It would then take a sharp player to see that B must depart from the rule and refuse to cover this card, but the reason is simple enough.

The only object in covering an honor when you know you will lose the card you play is to make an inferior honor good in your partner's hand. When this cannot be done, what is the use of covering? In this case there are seven clubs on the table, B has two and one is led. The only card A can have that would be of any use is the ten, and to make that card good for a trick A must have two small ones with it.

If A has three clubs Y has no more to lead and the suit is dead, whether Z puts on the ace or not. If Y has another club to lead it is impossible to make the ten good in A's hand even if he has that card, therefore it is useless to cover in such a case, and much the better play is to let the declarer guess whether to finesse or not, because nine times out of ten with so many between the two hands he will put the ace right on when the second hand does not cover. With the contract in the balance at redoubled figures it would be a nice question for the declarer to decide.

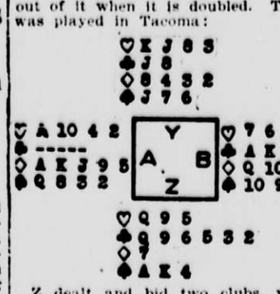
To go back to the actual bidding on this hand, it will be seen that it is all wrong. In the first place Z has no business to bid two clubs, or to mention the clubs at all for that matter. So far from having the strength to justify a bid of two tricks in clubs as a support for a no trumper he has only one sure trick in his hand, and so far from being able to win the game in clubs he has six losing cards in plain suits and three honors in trumps against him. His original bid should have been a spade.

A's bid of two hearts is largely justified by his 64 in honors and his desire to have his partner lead the suit if Y accepts Z's invitation and goes no trumps. Y's shift to royals has no excuse but the honor score and is otherwise unwise and misleading. If Z has the strength in clubs that his bid would warrant any good player to expect it is a game hand in clubs. By shifting Y indicates that he cannot assist the club declaration, which is not true.

When Z returned to the clubs, bidding four, and A overcalled with four hearts, building on the belief that B had something in diamonds to help out the hearts, it looks as if Y should have dropped the royals, as it is then clear that Z cannot assist him in that suit. A free double of the four hearts would have shown better judgment on Y's part.

With the lead against the four heart declaration Y would have had a great advantage, especially as he would know that Z was short in spades and could ruff that suit on the third round. These three tricks and the ace of hearts would have set the contract in the first four tricks.

Here is a case in which the original declaration is too strong for the cards held and the partner is powerless to take him out of it when it is doubled. The hand was played in Tacoma:



Z dealt and bid two clubs, which A and Y passed and B doubled. When Z passed, A had some thought of going two no trumps, but on consideration concluded to let the double stand and as Y could do nothing to save the situation the hand was played that way.

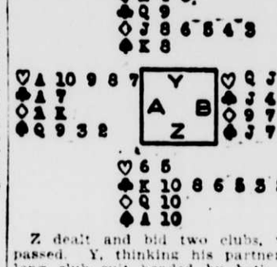
A led the king of diamonds, and from the drop and dummy's cards concluded that B had both queen and ten, or queen alone or no more, as he did not play down and out, so A led small for the second round and Z trumped. When Z led the trump, A started an echo in hearts with the four. B won the trump trick and led another diamond, which forced Z again.

Z dropped the trump lead and began to clear up the hearts, A winning with the ace and leading the top diamond, which gave B a heart discard and forced Z to trump. The next heart lead B trumped and led the small spade. Another heart and another spade lead followed, and Z passed it up to the jack, thinking B might have the queen of spades. This allowed A to lead a third spade, putting Z in and forcing him to give B two trump tricks at the end. This set the contract for 300 points.

The player who held B's cards sent the hand to THE SUN to know if A should not have bid no trumps after B's double, but it is difficult to see how A should have enough confidence of going game to give up the prospect of good penalties for that chance, just because B has doubled. If the hand is played at no trumps it will be found that A and B cannot make more than two by cards against good play.

Suppose Y leads the club and B wins with the king, running off five diamond tricks at once to force discards. B will discard two clubs and Z would let go all his clubs but the guard to the queen and would keep the same in hearts, with three spades. Now if A leads a spade the jack holds and a club comes through B. He can make his ace of clubs and his partner can make the ace of hearts any time after that, but that is all, because Y and Z will clear up the hearts before A can make the spade queen good for a trick. This would mean 20 points for A and B at no trumps, instead of the 300 they actually made.

Here is a hand in which the opening lead would be condemned by some players, but it changed the whole result. The deal was played in Washington:



Z dealt and bid two clubs, which A passed. Y, thinking his partner held a long club suit headed by both ace and king and having every other suit stopped if the lead came up to him, bid two no trumps, which every one passed.

The conventional lead from B's hand would probably be the fourth best spade, but B did not believe in leading from single honor suits, so he started with the queen of hearts. A put on the ace, thinking B was long and the king would drop. When A returned the suit Y held off, thinking B was the long heart hand and hoping to exhaust A.

Although Y cleared the clubs in one lead it gave A a chance to make his two heart tricks, and when B discarded the club jack A thought it best two make his two diamonds while he was in, being satisfied to set the contract for two tricks without doubling.

It is worthy of note that if B leads his long suit just because it is long, although he has no chance of reentry, Y will make good on his contract although he cannot go game. His two by cards is easy if dummy gets the clubs cleared before losing the ace of spades. Should A try his long heart suit instead or returning the spade, Y will go game by making an extra trick with the king.

There is no two club bid in Z's cards, unless he intends to play the hand with clubs for trumps. If that was his idea he should have overcalled Y's two no trumps with four clubs. Y's bid is entirely too forward anyway. The right opening bid for Z was a spade, which would probably have led A to bid two hearts and driven Y to two diamonds and Z to three clubs. Z can make three by cards in clubs and A can make the same thing in hearts, but neither can go game against good defence.

Almost any player will take a chance on three suits for a no trumper if the fourth suit has not been bid against him, and few can resist the temptation if the partner has invited the declaration by a two trick bid in a suit. Unless this original bid is sound and shows two sure tricks in the hand with a probability of six or seven, the combination is likely to come to grief. Here is a case in point:

Z dealt and bid two clubs. A passed, waiting for Y, who bid two no trumps thinking that as his partner could not have more than the ace of clubs he must have a trick or two on the side to justify such an invitation as a two trick bid. As B would have the lead it was not necessary for him to show his long suit, so he passed. Of course Z should have taken Y out of it with four clubs, but he did not do it. B led a small diamond and made six tricks in that suit before Y ever got a look in.

Had Z bid four clubs, which is a safe bid on a two suiter if the partner has a no trumper, he would have made a little slam, as it is difficult to see how A and B could make a trick after the first, which A would have won with the king of diamonds.

A second diamond would be trumped by Z, who would have drawn all three of A's trumps and then led the queen of hearts through for the finesse. The game being assured whether the finesse won or lost and a little slam hanging on its success Z is bound to try it. This would drop all the hearts and the ace of spades would make the slam all the more certain.

The lesson taught by these hands would seem to be that the dealer should never bid two tricks in a losing suit unless he wants it for the trump, and that one trick is quite enough to invite a no trumper, but that such an invitation should never be extended unless the dealer has two certain tricks and a third probable in his hand, with a chance to run down the whole suit. Not one of these four hands comes up to this standard.

This would leave the two trick bid in any suit free from all ambiguity. If the suit upon which only one trick was bid turned out to be of unusual strength when the dummy went down in answer to the no trump declaration, it is difficult to imagine that the partner would find any fault with it on that account. If any one trick bid shows support for a no trumper it is only so much the better for the combination if the strength is unusual. In the meantime the partner is not forced to a two trick contract.

ODD WAYS OF NATIVE WILD RATS

"When the first houses were built in America," said a naturalist, "there were no rats to infest them. No house rats are native to this continent. All such rodents are assisted immigrants, brought over from Europe in ships.

"The black rats were the first to come to this country from abroad. They have mostly been driven out by the gray wharf rats, so that one sees them comparatively seldom nowadays. They are still found in parts of New England and are more common in the Southern States. The roof rats of Europe so closely resemble the black rats that some naturalists believe them to be of the same species. They exist in some portions of the Eastern United States, occupying the roofs of houses. For the thatched roof they have a particular predilection.

"Our native rats belong to a different group among mammals from that which embraces the European rats. We have about twenty native species of rats, but none of them live in houses. With the exception of one species they do not seek the neighborhood of man as do the foreign species, which may be regarded as human parasites. Our wild rats live in the woods and deserts.

"They differ in their habits according to the region in which they reside. Commonly they build over their nests great piles of rubbish as a protection against predatory animals. Sometimes they gather heaps of stones for this purpose. The brown footed wood rats of California erect stacks of brush and sticks which are sometimes as much as six feet high. Skunks, badgers and coyotes, all of which make wild rats their prey, find hard work to dig through such an obstacle.

"The desert species often build their nest among the rocks, or they will pile over them thorny yucca leaves, cactus and other spiny things. Many of them live in caves in the faces of cliffs. The floor of such a cave is covered ordinarily with a collection of dead branches of thorny shrubs and cactus needles, the collection very likely representing the accumulation of centuries. The cactus needles are so sharp and the punctures made by them so painful that explorers cannot enter such caves without first spreading the floor with material which the needles cannot penetrate. It may be imagined what an excellent protection they afford against predatory animals.

"Our native wild rats range clear across the United States westward from Pennsylvania, in which State one particular species is found. The rats of this species are the nearest surviving relatives of a fossil rat that inhabited caves in America perhaps 100,000 years ago.

"The biggest rats in the world belong to the neighborhood of Manzanillo, Mexico. They are reddish in color and attain a length of twenty inches. Death Valley is full of rats. There is a species there that climbs the yucca tree. It is probably the only mammal that is able to accomplish that feat. The trunk of the yucca tree has an armor of spines that project with their points downward, but this rat literally gnaws its way up the tree, making a spiral ladder as it goes. In the deserts the so-called kangaroo rats are plentiful, but they are not real rats.

"In the West and North as far as Hudson Bay a species of rat is found that has a tail like the squirrel and is known as the bushy tailed rat, although more familiarly as the pack rat because of the curious trait it has of packing off with everything it can get hold of and carry. One reads a great many things regarding the intelligence of rats, but from all accounts these pack rats seem to be the cleverest of the race.

"Trappers and campers out tell innumerable stories about them. They will steal knives, forks, spoons, anything in fact that is bright and portable, and will carry the stolen articles to their nests to play with, or take them somewhere and leave them in place of other articles they steal. Dr. Merriam, the naturalist, was told a story by a hunter which illustrated this odd fancy of the pack rat.

"The hunter had gone to sleep, leaving a knife sticking in a log. He was awakened in the night by a noise which he discovered by the light of the campfire was made by a couple of pack rats sitting on the log in which the hunter had left the knife. The knife was gone and the rats were trying to put a stick about a foot long in its place. They were making an effort to get the stick to stand up in the crack, but not having the skill to insert it properly it fell repeatedly, making the odd sound which had disturbed and awakened the owner of the knife.

"The wild rats of the woods and deserts do very little damage to agriculture. They live in regions where there is not much in the way of crops to devour. One species of Mexican wild rat is of arboreal habit, living and building its nest in trees like our squirrels. Mexican squirrels, by the way, as if resenting companionship with rats, do not live in trees but in the ground."

Live Geese for New England.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 8.—From 10,000 to 12,000 live geese are shipped by express from Prince Edward Island to Boston early in October of each year.

The geese are collected in small carload lots at way stations on the island in crates holding twelve to fifteen birds. In Summerside they are pastured in an open field and given food and water. When a shipment is ready they are recrated and sent by steamer to Point Duchene, New Brunswick, where they are taken from the crates and loaded into specially prepared cars. The cars, which have apparatus for ventilation and cleaning, contain 600 to 1,000 geese and go straight through to towns near Boston.

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CHESS FOR PLAYER, LOVER AND STUDENT

Duras Has Good Chance to Win Second Prize in Rice Club Tourney.

BLACK AND KUPCHIK VIE

Interesting Finish Expected—Another Summer Contest.

The final part of the masters tournament at the Rice Chess Club—the Cuban champion, Capablanca, having won the first prize—is giving rise to much speculation as regards the other awards. While the Bohemian master, O. Duras, is looked upon as likely to take the second prize, principally on account of having a sure win in hand against his nearest rival, R. T. Black of Brooklyn, in an adjourned game, the most interesting feature of the final rounds in this tournament has been the neck to neck race between Black and Kupchik of the Progressive Chess Club. Things are still more interesting on account of the fact that these rivals for third and fourth places have an adjourned game in hand, in which Black has won material but in a position in which, according to experts, it will be very difficult to secure a win. Therefore, everything depends on the outcome of this game, assuming that Black will have to go down before Duras, for the scores of these players are perfectly alike, each having won 8½ games and having lost 2½.

Seeing that Marder has lost only 3½ points, Chajes 4 and Tenenwurzel 5, one and all of these men are rather interested in the result of the Black-Kupchik game, for in case the latter should lose they will have a say at the final drop of the curtain. Especially is this the case with Chajes, who has still to meet Kupchik.

Appended is another selection of games, as contested in this tourney:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Duras. White.	Marder. Black.	Duras. White.	Marder. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	24 Kt—K12	Kt x Kt
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	25 B x Kt	B—K3
3 P—B4	P—K3	26 K—Q2	Kt—Q2
4 Kt—B3	P x P	27 Q—R3	B—B2
5 P—K3	P—QR3	28 P—K3	B—Q3
6 B x P	P—QKt4	29 B—Q4	Kt—K4
7 B—K2	B—Kt2	30 B x Kt	B x B
8 P—QR3	P—B4	31 R—B2	B—Q3
9 P x P	Q x Q ch	32 R—B2	R x Rch
10 R x Q	B—Kt2	33 K x R	K—B
11 P—QKt4	B—K2	34 P—B4	K—K
12 B—Kt2	Castles	35 P—K5	B—K2
13 R—B	Kt—B3	36 K—B3	P—KR4
14 Kt—Q2	Q R—B	37 K—Q4	K—Q
15 Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt	38 K—K4	B x B
16 P—B3	B x B	39 K x B	K—B2
17 B x B	B—Q4	40 P—B5	P x P ch
18 Kt—Q2	R—B	41 K x P	K—Q2
19 B—Kt2	QKt—Q2	42 P—R3	P—Kt3 ch
20 P—K4	B—Kt2	43 K—K4	P—B3
21 B—Q4	B—Q	44 P x P	R x P
22 B—Q3	Kt—Kt3	45 Kt—B3 ch	K—B3
23 Kt—Kt3	Kt—R5	Adjourned.	

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Kupchik. White.	Tenenwurzel. Black.	Kupchik. White.	Tenenwurzel. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	12 Kt—Q	Q R—B
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	13 Kt—K5	Kt x Kt
3 P—B4	P—K3	14 P x Kt	Kt—Q4
4 Kt—B3	P x P	15 Kt—K4	P—B3
5 B—Kt5	Q Kt—Q2	16 B—Kt	B x B
6 P—K3	P—QR3	17 Kt—Q6 ch	K—B
7 B x P	P—QKt4	18 Q—R5	R—B2
8 Q3	B—Kt2	19 Q x B	R—Q2
9 Castles	P—B4	20 P—K4	Kt—Kt5
10 R—B	B—K2	21 Kt—B5	Resigns
11 Q—K2	Q—Kt3	SICILIAN DEFENCE.	

Grommer. White.	Black. Black.	Grommer. White.	Black. Black.
1 P—K4	P—QB4	18 Q—R3	R—K12
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19 P—QR4	P—KB4
3 Kt—B3	P—Q3	20 Kt—K2	Q—K4
4 P—Q4	P x P	21 Kt—B4	P x P
5 Kt x P	B—Q2	22 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt
6 B—Q2	Kt—B3	23 Q—B3 ch	R—B3
7 Castles	P—KKt3	24 Q x P	R—Kt
8 B—K3	B—Kt2	25 Q—B7	R—QB
9 Q—Q2	Kt—KKt5	26 Q x R P	B x P
10 B x Kt	B x B	27 P—QKt4	Q—K4
11 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	28 P—Kt5	R (B7) x P
12 B—R6	Castles	29 R—K	P—Q4
13 Q R—K	R—K3	30 R—QKt3	P—Q5
14 B x B	K x B	31 P—R5	P—R6
15 R—K3	P—B3	32 Q—Kt7	P—K7
16 R—Kt3	R—QKt	33 R (Kt3)—Kt	
17 P—QKt3	Q—R4	Back mates in four moves.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Beynon. White.	Duras. Black.	Beynon. White.	Duras. Boack.
1 P—K4	P—K4	23 B—Q2	Kt—B5
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24 K—Q	Kt—Q4
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	25 K—K2	Kt x Kt
4 B x Kt	Q P x B	26 P x Kt	B x P
5 Kt x P	Q—Q5	27 R—KB	B x R
6 Kt—KB3	Q x B P ch	28 R x R	K—Q2
7 Q—K2	Q x Q ch	29 K—B2	K—K3
8 K x Q	B—Kt5	30 P—K4	P—KKt4
9 R—K	Castles	31 K—B3	P—KR4
10 P—KR3	B—R4	32 P—B4	K—B2
11 P—Q3	P—KB4	33 P—K5	K—K13
12 Q Kt—Q2	R—K ch	34 K—K4	P—R5
13 R—B	R x R ch	35 K	P—Kt5
14 K x R	Kt—B3	36 P—Q5	P x P
15 Kt—Q4	Kt—Q4	37 P x P	P—Kt6
16 Kt x K B P	B—Q Kt5	38 K—B4	B—B4
17 P—K14	B—Kt3	39 K—B3	B—Q5
18 P—Q B3	B x Kt	40 B—B3	B x B
19 P x Q B	B x P	41 P x B	P—Kt4
20 Kt—B	R—B	42 P—R3	K—B4
21 Kt—K3	Kt—B5	Resigns	
22 P—Q4	Kt x R P		

RUY LOPEZ.

Marder. White.	Adair. Black.	Marder. White.	Adair. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	18 P x Kt	Castles
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19 P—B6	P x P
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3	20 B—R6	R—K
4 B—R4	Kt—B3	21 Q—B3	K—R
5 Castles	Kt x P	22 P x B P	B—Q3
6 P—Q4	P—QKt4	23 B—Kt7 ch	K—Kt
7 B—Kt3	P—Q4	24 Q—R5	P x P
8 P x P	B—K3	25 B—B6	P—K5
9 P—B3	B—K2	26 B x R	P x B
10 P—QR4	R—QKt	27 Q—Kt5	B—B
11 P x P	P x P	28 B x B ch	K x B
12 Kt—Q4	Kt x Kt	29 Q—Kt3 ch	K—K
13 P x Kt	B—QB4	30 Q—Kt8 ch	K—Q2
14 P—B3	Kt—Kt4	31 Q x P ch	K—Q3
15 P—B4	Kt—K5	32 Q—R7	B—K12
16 P—B5	B—QB	33 P—B7	Q—KB
17 Kt—B3	Kt x Kt	34 Q x P ch	Resigns

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